DEFENSE COPY

On Pentagon Concourse

Concessions Opened By Minority Group

Two minority concessions officially opened for business on the Pentagon Concourse Dec. 8 with appropriate ceremonies.

The new concessions, called "Cards and Things" and the "VIP Music Store," are the result of the joint efforts of the Defense Department, General Services Administration, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise of the Department of Commerce and Mayor Washington's Economic Development Committee of Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration Robert F. Froehlke said,

(Continued On Page Seven)

ASSISTANT Secretary of Defense (Administration), Robert F. Froehlke, right, officiates at the opening of two minority business concessions on the Pentagon concourse. Joining Secretary Froehlke are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harris, right, center, proprietors of one of the concessions, the VIP Music Store; Under Secretary of Commerce Rocco C. Siciliano, left; Mr. Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator, General Services Administration, second from left; and Mr. Graham W. Watt, Deputy Mayor of Washington, D.C., third from left. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Anderson (not shown in photograph) are proprietors of the concession, "Cards and Things."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 9, No. 9 **December 12, 1970**

NATO Naval Officers Confer At Norfolk

Senior NATO naval officers have concluded "a free and frank" exchange of views on a wide spectrum of maritime matters as they will effect the alliance in the coming decade.

The NATO-wide Naval Symposium was hosted by Admiral Charles K. Duncan, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

The symposium at Norfolk, Va., was nicknamed "Ocean Link." The theme was: "The Strategic Direction of NATO Maritime Forces in the 1970s."

At the conclusion, Adm. Duncan said, "Topics ranged from analysis of politi-

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VISITS FT. POLK—Senator John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) is greeted by Brigadier General John G. Wheelock III, on arrival at Ft. Polk, La. The Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee interviewed military personnel to gain background information and reactions to a volunteer Army. Brig. Gen. Wheelock is Commanding General of Ft. Polk. (USA Photo by B. H. Blake)

Commanders Informed

Air Force Outlines New Retention Plans

The Air Force has notified commanders of actions to be taken in an effort to keep and attract men in the Service.

At a Pentagon press conference Dec. 7, Lieutenant General Robert J. Dixon, Air Force Deputy Chief for Personnel, said, "We want to keep and expand our wide-open initiative in improving everyday living and prove by our management practices that we not only can offer careers but that we have high regard for people—not just big bunches of people—but regard and respect for the littlest bunch, the individual."

Among moves being taken, according to the general, are a chance to swap duty stations; fewer "GI parties"; more temporary quarters for airmen on PCS moves; and no "mickey mouse" moves.

The Air Force has notified commanders to:

- **Cut down on the number of inspections.**
- **When someone has to work overtime—give additional time off.**
- **Eliminate details and reduce the number of meetings and formations.**

(Continued On Page Seven)

18-Year-Olds To Vote

District Of Columbia Primary Jan. 12, Registration Rules Outlined

For the first time, servicemen and other residents of the District of Columbia will be eligible to vote at age 18 in next year's Party Primary and General Election for a nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives and for members of the Board of Education.

The D.C. Party Primary will be Jan. 12 and the General Election to choose the District's first Delegate to Congress will be March 23. The school board election will be held Nov. 2.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

In order to vote in the forthcoming Primary and General Elections, a person must be a U.S. citizen at least 18 years of age on the day of the election and a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia; must not claim the right to vote elsewhere and must not have voted elsewhere in any November 1970 Congressional election; must have been pardoned if convicted of a felony; must not be mentally incompetent; and must be registered.

Any duly registered voter who will be absent from the District of Columbia on an election day can vote by absentee ballot.

REGISTRATION

Anyone who registers in person in the District of Columbia is permanently registered unless he fails to vote at least once every four years or ceases to qualify to vote. Registration in person is permitted anytime except during the 30 days before an election.

A special category of voters is allowed to use the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) to obtain temporary registration. The FPCA used to apply for registration also is considered by the D.C. Election Board as an application for an absentee ballot which will be automatically mailed to the voter. In this special voter category are members of the Armed Forces and merchant marine, Federal employes overseas, members of religious or welfare organizations attached to the Armed Forces and serving them, and their spouses and dependents.

OBTAINING BALLOTS

Persons included in the special category of voters above who obtain temporary registration through the FPCA will receive their absentee ballots automatically.

Members of the Armed Forces and merchant marine, Federal employes overseas, members of religious or welfare organizations attached to the Armed Forces and serving them, and their spouses and dependents who are permanently registered voters in the District of Columbia may apply for absentee ballots by FPCA. Their FPCAs must be received by the D.C. Board of Elections at least 15 days before the election in which they wish to vote.

Other registered voters who will be absent from the District of Columbia on election day may obtain absentee ballots either in person or by mail.

RETURNING BALLOTS

A mailed absentee ballot must be returned to the D.C. Board of Elections and be postmarked no later than 8 p.m., E.S.T., on the date of the election, or no later than five days after the ballot was mailed to the voter, whichever is later.

Federal Post Card Applications for registration, absentee ballots, and changes of address or party affiliation, as well as voted absentee ballots should be addressed to: D.C. Board of Elections, District Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: J. C. Becher

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DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Postage Stamp Honors General MacArthur

A 6-cent postage stamp honoring General Douglas MacArthur will be issued with first day ceremonies Jan. 26 in Norfolk, Va., marking Gen. MacArthur's 91st birthday anniversary.

He is buried in Norfolk, and a MacArthur Memorial Foundation has been established there.

The MacArthur stamp is vertical and was printed on the Giori press in red, blue and black. It was designed by Paul Calle, Stamford, Conn.

Collectors desiring first day cancellations may submit orders to the Postmaster, Norfolk, Va., 23501, plainly indicating the full name and address, including ZIP Code, with remittance to cover the cost, which is 6 cents each.

The outside envelope to the Postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers, 6-cent Gen. MacArthur Postage Stamp."

Orders must be postmarked no later than Jan. 26, 1971.

NATO Naval Officers Confer At Norfolk

(Continued From Page One)

cal, military and economic developments as they are expected to affect NATO in the 1970s to immediate problems of further standardization of communications equipment and the sharing of research and development capability amongst various member nations."

He added, "Naturally, the hard facts of rapidly expanding Soviet bloc maritime power came under scrutiny and the potential problems posed to NATO by this growth were discussed, particularly in the field of anti-submarine warfare."

ADMIRAL DUNCAN

Conferees heard viewpoints of Professor Laurence W. Martin of the United Kingdom, former Presidential Advisor Walt Rostow, Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee, former Chief of Naval Operations and former Ambassador to Portugal Admiral George W. Anderson, U.S. Navy (retired), and U.S. Army General Andrew J. Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

Adm. Duncan pointed out that the symposium brought together "the largest number of senior NATO military officials ever to be convened on this side of the Atlantic."

HONORS—Vice President of the Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, and Lieutenant General Raymond G. Davis, Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Va., salute during honor ceremonies in front of Lejeune Hall. Vice President Ky recently completed a visit to the U.S. which included talks with President Nixon.

Brig. Gen. Olds Reassigned

Gen. Galligan New Commandant Of Cadets

Brigadier General Walter T. Galligan has been named to succeed Brigadier General Robin Olds as Commandant of Cadets at the Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The changeover is scheduled for Feb. 1.

Brig. Gen. Olds has served as Commandant since Dec. 1, 1967. He will become U.S. Air Force Director of Aerospace Safety with headquarters at Norton AFB, Calif.

Brig. Gen. Galligan is currently Director of the Tactical Air Control Center, Headquarters, Seventh Air Force, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.

Brig. Gen. Galligan, a 1945 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, will become the seventh Commandant of Cadets at the 16-year-old Air Force Academy. He will direct the leadership and military training programs for the 4,000-man Cadet Wing.

BRIG. GEN. OLDS

BRIG. GEN. GALLIGAN

Long-Standing Objectives

The U.N., U.S. And Republic Of Korea

In a recent statement before the U.N. General Assembly, Aloysius A. Mazewski—U.S. representative on the committee considering the Soviet proposal to withdraw all non-Korean troops from the U.N. Command in the Republic of Korea—traced the history of Communist aggression in that country. Excerpts from his address follow.

'The United Nations is dedicated by its Charter to the very precious principle of the sovereign equality of nations, whether large or small, and to the right of every nation to dwell in peace without being threatened or subverted or bullied by its neighbors.'

The substance of the question before us is how to promote the long-standing objectives of the United Nations in Korea. These objectives, reaffirmed only last year by the General Assembly in a resolution overwhelmingly approved by this Committee, are:

"To bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area."

WITHDRAWAL

Let me first comment in this light, then, on the two draft resolutions which have again been proposed . . . .

One of these calls for the withdrawal from South Korea of all the non-Korean military forces in the United Nations Command. The other proposes to abolish the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. Between them, these two resolutions would strip the Republic of Korea of the presence and protection of the United Nations and of its friends, who are there at its express invitation, and would leave the future peace and reunification of Korea to be determined by the uncertain course of events in that particular part of the world.

Could such an abandonment of Korea by the United Nations possibly serve the cause of peace? One way to find the answer to this question is to recall the events in Korea just a few years after World War II.

FREE ELECTIONS

In November 1947 the General Assembly called for reunification of Korea through free nation-wide elections under United Nations auspices. Such elections were held in 1948 in South Korea, as a result of which the Republic of Korea was established. The authorities in North Korea refused to join in the elections or even to admit U.N. representatives north of the 38th parallel.

In 1949 virtually all the remaining United States forces were withdrawn from South Korea under U.N. observation. What was going on in North Korea at that point was not open to observation by anybody from the outside world. Shortly thereafter North Korea began sending agents and saboteurs into the South. This process continued until, in the early morning of Sunday, June 25, 1950, a massive military invasion of South Korea was launched by the North Koreans.

The U.N. quickly came to the aid of the victim of this aggression, and many countries including my own sent troops to fight under the U.N. Command.

THREE-YEAR WAR

Then came a devastating three-year war with untold suffering and destruction for Korea and for the fighting forces of many nations, including my own.

In 1953 an armistice was reached and the security of the Republic of Korea was restored. It is little wonder that, following that tragic experience, the Government of the Republic of Korea asked the United Nations Command to remain and to help secure South Korea against any more attacks of this kind.

The reports of the United Nations Command, all of which have been made available to this Committee, give a clear picture over the years of the continuous violations of the Armistice Agreement by North Korea.

Since 1965 North Korean forces have provoked nearly 1,600 incidents of violence in the demilitarized zone and in the interior of the Republic of Korea. These incidents have cost the lives of 680 North Korean soldiers, 365 men of the U.N. Command, and 102 members of the Republic of Korea national police.

Fortunately, there has been a sharp decline in the frequency of these attacks since 1968, but they still continue. In the

first eight months of 1970, 48 significant incidents were recorded.

REUNIFICATION

These military facts must be taken together with the facts of North Korean policy toward South Korea, and specifically toward the question of reunification. All through the years their policy has been essentially the same: The North proposes to unify Korea by overthrowing the South. That this policy has not changed is evident from the report of Premier Kim Il-Sung to the Fifth Congress of the Korean Workers Party in Pyongyang on November 2. . . .

One whole section of his report, about 5,000 words, is entitled "*For the South Korean revolution and the Unification of the Fatherland.*" Under this revealing title the leader of North Korea made three key points which I call to the Committee's attention:

- **First,** *that all those in South Korea who resist the domination of the North must be removed . . . .*
- **Second,** *that all means are permissible in pursuing this goal. . . . I quote: "The South Korean revolutionaries and people should actively advance in the revolutionary movement by rightly combining diverse forms and methods of struggle—the political and economic struggles, the legal, semi-legal, and illegal struggles, the violent and non-violent struggles, the large and small-scale struggles."*
- **Third,** *and again I quote: "The people in the southern half are not alone in their revolutionary struggle. They have a powerful revolutionary base in the northern half . . . ."*

These statements, I repeat, are not ancient history; they are the statements of the leader of North Korea, Kim Il-Sung, made on November 2, 1970.

EASING OF TENSIONS

By contrast, the Republic of Korea has taken a consistently moderate and constructive attitude toward the unification question.

Last August 15 President Park made a speech on this subject. He did not demand the overthrow of North Korea, nor did he call for a revolution in that area. On the contrary, he appealed for an easing of tensions. These are his words:

"Any approach toward unification by peaceful means is not feasible without the easing of tensions. . . . Accordingly, the North Korean Communists should desist forthwith from perpetrating all sorts of military provocations including the dispatch of armed agents into the South and make an announcement publicly that they renounce henceforth so-called policies of theirs of communizing the whole of Korea by force and overthrowing the Republic of Korea by means of violent revolution, and prove their sincerity by deeds."

UNSOUND MOVES

Mr. Chairman, the members of this Committee will recall that when the Soviet Union and others proposed in September that Korea should again be debated at this session of the General Assembly, and that this debate should take place in the identical framework of proposals that have proved sterile in recent years, the United States expressed serious doubt that such a debate could achieve any useful result.

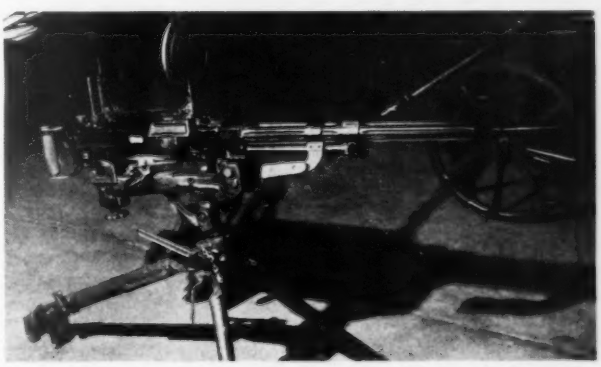
'There must be no room for doubt that the General Assembly remains faithful to its long-standings objectives in Korea: The peaceful reunification of a free and democratic Korea and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area.'

But since the question has been raised, it is not sufficient merely to defeat these unsound moves. There must be no room for doubt that the General Assembly remains faithful to its long-standing objectives in Korea: The peaceful reunification of a free and democratic Korea and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area.

Mr. Chairman, the United Nations is dedicated by its Charter to the very precious principle of the sovereign equality of nations, whether large or small, and to the right of every nation to dwell in peace without being threatened or subverted or bullied by its neighbors.

History in our time chose Korea for a major test of whether the community of nations can assure to its members, against any challenge that may arise, that precious right to find its own way—in other words, the right of national self-determination.

When we vote to uphold that right for the Korea people, we vote by implication to uphold it for all nations—for ourselves.



CAPTURED VIET CONG WEAPON—A ChiCom 7.62-mm machine gun used by the Viet Cong has been donated to the Army Aviation Museum at Ft. Rucker, Ala., by the 1st Aviation Brigade Museum in the Republic of Vietnam. Another Viet Cong machine gun, a 12.7-mm ChiCom, is also on display at the Ft. Rucker museum.

Secretary Of Air Force Gives Progress Report On Vietnam Air Force

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. praised the increased capability and confidence of the Republic of Vietnam Air Force following a three-day tour of its installations—his third visit to the Southeast Asia country.

At Tan Son Nhut AB, the Secretary said, "Tremendous progress is being realized since last January. The RVNAF improvement and modernization program is solidly based and ahead of schedule."

While at Soc Trang Airfield in the Mekong Delta, Dr. Seamans pointed out, "the growth of the RVNAF is outstanding." He noted that the RVN Air Force had doubled its size since 1969 and is scheduled to double again within the next six months.

The Secretary attended the formal ceremony marking the turnover of a U.S. Army UH-1 Huey helicopter squadron and base facilities to the RVNAF. The Soc Trang ceremony marked the first time a solely U.S.-occupied base has been turned over to the RVNAF.

Dr. Robert C. Seamans Jr., Secretary of the Air Force (center), and Jack L. Stempler, General Counsel of the Air Force (right), listen to Republic of Vietnam Air Force Lt. Col. Doan Dan De, Commander of the 33d Technical Group, as he explains status boards.

"I am absolutely certain we are pursuing the right course," Secretary Seamans added, "we are moving ahead jointly, and the Soc Trang turnover is a symbol of the progress we are making."

During his visit, Dr. Seamans met with General Creighton Abrams, Commander of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam; General Lucius D. Clay Jr., Commander, Seventh Air Force; Major General Tran Van Minh, Commander of the RVNAF; and U.S. Deputy Ambassador Samuel D. Berger.

While visiting Binh Thuy AB, the key operational center of all operations in Military Region 4, he talked with RVNAF Colonel Nguyen Huy Anh, Commander of the 4th Air Division.

At Nha Trang AB, the RVNAF training center along the coast of the South China Sea that is the hub of the improvement and modernization program, Dr. Seamans noted that more than 20,000 students have already graduated from various training programs. He added that approximately 1,900 are in training now at Nha Trang. Also, some RVNAF airmen and pilots are involved in expanded training programs in the United States.

"In a year or so all training will be in Vietnam with Vietnamese instructors," he said.

At Phan Rang AB, where U.S. Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force crews are based, Dr. Seamans talked with Colonel C. S. Reed, Commander, 315th Tactical Fighter Wing; Colonel Alfred F. Eaton, Commander, 14th Special Operations Wing; and Wing Commander F. J. L. Downing, Commander, RAAF No. 2 Squadron.

Secretary Laird Names Rear Adm. Longley To Reserve Policy Board

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has appointed Rear Admiral William H. Longley, USNR, to a three-year term as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board. Admiral Longley succeeds Rear Admiral States M. Mead, USNR, whose term has expired.

Rear Adm. Longley was promoted to flag rank in July, 1967. As a rear admiral in the Naval Reserve, he has served tours of active duty with the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. His mobilization assignment is Commander, Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.

In civilian life, Admiral Longley is owner and operator of 1,000 acres of Illinois farm land. In addition, he is President of Mercer Service Company and a member of the University of Illinois Extension Council. He has extensive civic affiliations in his local community, including presidency of a school board district. Admiral and Mrs. Longley reside in Aledo, Ill., with their son and two daughters.

The Reserve Forces Policy Board, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), serves as the principal policy adviser to the Secretary of Defense on matters pertaining to the reserve components. The Board, composed of 21 members, a majority of whom are officers of general and flag rank from each reserve component of the Armed Forces, meets at the call of its civilian chairman.

The Chairman of the Board, John Slezak, a former Under Secretary of the Army, is assisted by Major General John S. Patton, USAF, as Military Executive.

On Pentagon Concourse

Concessions Opened By Minority Group

(Continued From Page One)

"These new concessions provide an opportunity for minority-group businessmen and businesswomen to bring to fruition their desire to become entrepreneurs. The Administration is firmly committed to a policy of providing such opportunities, where possible and appropriate within the Federal Government."

Among the dignitaries present for the ceremony were Under Secretary of Commerce Rocco C. Siciliano, Mr. Robert L. Kunzig, GSA Administrator, Mr. Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to President Nixon, and Mr. Graham W. Watt, Deputy Mayor of Washington.

INTRODUCTIONS

Mr. Froehlke introduced Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Anderson, proprietors of the Cards and Things store, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Harris, owners of the VIP Music Store.

He said the opening of the stores represented "a significant business expansion for each of these entrepreneurs in terms of opportunity. Along with opportunity goes risk," he said, adding, "This is the nature of the free enterprise system, and I am sure the concessionaires whom we welcome would not have it any other way."

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

When Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird took office he gave his personal commitment to intensified efforts to remove discrimination in all fields within the control of the Defense Department.

Secretary Froehlke said equality of opportunity though the Defense Department "remains one of our priority Human Goals. There has been progress such as the success of our efforts to reduce discrimination in the off-base rental housing and in the employment practices of our civilian contractors."

He continued, "This is a task that is never completely finished. We should resolutely continue to do all in our power to remove the obstacles to full and equal participation by minority groups in all facets of military and civilian life."

He explained how the Defense Department is working to see that efforts do not stall. ". . . Some time ago," he said, "we organized in the Department of Defense a Domestic Action Council, composed of senior officials from his office (the Secretary of Defense) and from the Military Departments.

"As part of its continuing charter, this council keeps under active review the role Defense can play in fostering minority business enterprise."

General Westmoreland Presents ROTC Awards

General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, has presented Army ROTC Leadership Awards to the honor graduates of each of the Army's five 1970 ROTC advanced camps. Each of the honor graduates received a citation and $625 in Savings Bonds in recognition of excellence in leadership.

Recipients of the awards were: Peter J. Zakia, St. Bonaventure University, N.Y.; Robert M. Paxton, Georgia Institute of Technology; Larry V. Parman, University of Missouri; Sheldon L. Jahn, San Jose State College, Calif.; and Second Lieutenant Thomas F. McKean, Sam Houston State College, Tex. Lt. McKean was commissioned at the end of the advanced camp and is now assigned to the 82d Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N.C.

The honor graduate selections were based on a combination of platoon peer ratings for leadership qualities and military proficiency test scores. This was the first presentation of the ROTC Leadership Awards.

The presentations will be made annually by the Chief of Staff.

New Communications System

The Air Force is using a new ground communications system, called Seek Cargo, to improve the management of combat airlift in Southeast Asia.

A ruggedly designed system, it is specially intended to facilitate the command and control of airlift forces during resupply and evacuation operations at airfields in austere, combat areas.

LT. GEN. DIXON

Air Force Outlines New Retention Plans

(Continued From Page One)

● Eliminate vehicle inspections if local laws already require them.

● Expand the sponsor program to include people finishing basic training, commissioning programs or other initial service schools.

The General said duty station swaps will be allowed next year, with the Air Force acting as a clearing-house for airmen coming back from overseas who don't like the stateside assignment they are getting.

A computer at the personnel center, Randolph AFB, Tex., will be used to match men who want to swap assignments.

Lt. Gen. Dixon said the Air Force seeks to reduce menial tasks now being done by enlisted people by expanding contract custodial service, a move he is hopeful is the "beginning of the end of the 'GI party'."

Also, $3.6 million from the Air Force Central Welfare Fund has been allocated to finance the construction of 340 motel-like temporary quarters at eight stateside bases. Men on PCS orders will be allowed to stay in the quarters for up to 30 days when leaving or arriving at a duty station. The cost per night is expected to be $5 or $6.

He also said the Air Force—at the direction of Chief of Staff General John D. Ryan—is reviewing more than 500 suggestions from the field that center on "mickey mouse" regulations and "superficial aspects of tradition" that may no longer be important.

UNITAS XI

U.S. Navy Completes Operation In Caribbean, Visits 20 Ports

Unitas XI, a combined naval operation involving the United States and eight South American navies, ended Dec. 1 with the return of Rear Admiral Herbert H. Anderson, Commander the U.S. South Atlantic Force, and his staff to his San Juan, Puerto Rico, headquarters.

Thirty-five ships and over 40 aircraft from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and the United States participated in Unitas XI.

The operation began in San Juan on Aug. 1 when a multinational task force composed of Colombian, Venezuelan and United States naval units began training operations in the Caribbean.

In the following four months, the U.S. units circled the South American continent conducting anti-submarine and anti-aircraft warfare exercises and visiting 20 ports in six countries.

OBJECTIVE OF UNITAS

Explaining the objectives of Unitas XI, Admiral Anderson said, "Unitas is designed primarily to train the South American navies and the U.S. Navy in combined operations. We develop common operating procedures and doctrines so if we ever have to operate together in carrying out our mission in earnest, we have confidence in our ability to do so.

"Another reason for annually conducting the operation is that each year there is an influx of new people into our navies —people requiring skill training as well as team training.

"Unitas also demonstrated the continuing interest of the United States in promoting mutual cooperation with our Souh American friends."

U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, the Honorable John D. Lodge, visits the USS Harry E. Yarnell during the ship's visit to Puerto Belgrano. The ambassador talks with Captain Alva M. Bowen Jr. (left), Commanding Officer, USS Yarnell, and Rear Admiral Herbert H. Anderson, Unitas XI Commander.

Terrier surface-to-air missile lifts off the guided missile frigate USS Harry E. Yarnell during a naval power demonstration off the coast of Brazil. Officials observed the demonstration from the Brazilian aircraft carrier Minas Gerais.

PORT VISITS

The United States task group visited major ports in South America, including Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina and Lima, Peru.

In each of the major ports, Navymen were offered tours of historical and cultural sites and participated in athletic contests with their South American counterparts.

U.S. sailors distributed over 35 tons of Handclasp medical and recreational supplies and assisted in the reconstruction and repair of school and recreational facilities in several cities.

Promoting inter-American naval cooperation, symposia and critiques in each port offered a forum for exchange of technical information and for evaluation of operating efficiency.

Admiral Anderson called on the U.S. ambassadors in several countries and hosted high ranking military figures at official dinners and receptions.

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